Amusements To-day. Abber's Pack Theater-Licewood Folks. Buly's Timustre—The Hote Grand Opera Rouse—Fritch Ireland Haverly's Theater—Funds the Eristol Universy's 1 fifth Avenue I heater—The Tourista

Kunter & Biar's Concert H - II-Concert Madison Square Theatre-Hami Kirke Madison Square Heartre-Line Mars.
Sectopolitan Concert Hall, Broadway, Thay, and distal.
Nihio's Gorden-Tot Themiz.
New York Apparima-I. S. S. Pinance, Ac.
Standard Themire-Out Gentlemen Friends.
Tony Pinato's Theore-Valuty.
Theoree Comiques-Mulliger Gord Pinate.
Nives in Tenate. Luion Square Cheatre-Two Nigots in Rems Wallack's Theater-Grin Gellin. Windson Theater-The Prairie Walt

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WEEKLY SUN will be found a useful auxiliary by all who are expositly working for the re-form of the National Government. Through ut the Pre-siential canvass of 1930 The Sex will give its readers a full, clear, and honest report of events and opinions. Be-fleving that the evils which have so long beset the country can be cured only by a change of the party in power, it will support for President and Vice-President, Harcock and Exchang, the numiness of the National Republican Democracy. It will also support such candidates in the Congress districts as may give the best promise of keep ing the National Legislature out of the grip of fraud, bri bery, and corruption, and in the control of common sense

and patriousm. To all those who sympathize with our purpose, we commend the circulation of Tax Weskly Scs.

In order that they may most efficiently cooperate with
us, we will send Tax Waxalt Scs. to clubs, or single subcribers, post paid, for twenty-five cents till the Presidential ele-

Raise clubs in every school district. Five dollars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the campaign. THE SUN, New York City.

The Truth Precisely.

Garfield's nomination means the endorse ment and approval in the most positive and offensive manner possible of the Presidential fraud of 1876-7. He had more to do with it than any other man, and was the only man who occupied toward it a double relation. After the election Garffeld went to New Orleans by request of Gen. Grant, without authority of law, as a partisan. He went there to assist his party in making up a case, and after his return to Washington, of all his associates he was the only man who took his seat upon the Electoral Commission. By every sentiment of fair play he should have been excluded from the jury box. By his own sworn statement of what he did in New Orleans, Garfield had charge of the returns from West Feliciana Parish. In one of the inner rooms of Packard's Custom House he did his work, examined the affidavits, and when they were not sufficiently full, he prepared or had prepared additional could achieve such a result. interrogatories to bring them within the rules adopted by the Returning Board. The tes-

the returns thus made. As agent for his party he helped to make returns by manipulating the evidence; and as juryman for the nation he held such evidence as conclusive and binding. THOMAS A. HENDBICKS.

Indiana.

timony, so received by Garfield, went back to

the Returning Board, and the result was

that West Feliciana with its Democratic ma-

jority was thrown out. In Washington, Garfield's

vote was that Congress could not go behind

Our readers will bear us out in saying that THE SUN is not in the habit of trying to encourage its friends with exaggerated reports of the political situation or with false

hopes of the future. But we think that the prospect in Indiana is now good. Mr. HENDRICKS, Mr. Mc-DONALD, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. VOORHEES, and all the other good men and true there are doing their whole duty. There is a mighty and an earnest crowd of them, and we judge that in October the friends of HANCOCK and ENGLISH will carry the State by a majority sufficient for every patriotic purpose.

The business of the hour is work; but the parvest promises to be glorious indeed.

Garfield's Attack on Hancock.

Iwo years after the close of the civil war, the Republican leaders devised their reconstruction policy, resting chiefly upon an alliance between white adventurers and the negroes, who soon became apt pupils of the worst class of practices. The result was carpet-bag governments. Their practical meaning will be best understood by the fact that between 1868 and 1871 they increased the debts of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas to the amount of one hundred and seventy millions of dollars!

Startling as this exhibit may seem, it represents only a small part of the injury imposed on these impoverished communities. The local taxes of the nine States in 1869, upon an assessed property valuation of \$3,294,241,496, aggregated \$11,217,539, while in 1570, under carpet-bag rule, upon an assessed valuation of \$1,404,457,468, they aggregated \$26,020,222. Exhausted by war and scourged by oppression, the people begged for peace; but the policy at Washington was to keep up irritation, and to degrade the whites by

the domination of the blacks. Gen. HANCOCK was assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District, including Louisiana and Texas, in the fall of 1867. He issued his celebrated Order No. 40, Nov.

29, 1867, in which he said: The General commanding is gratified to learn that peace and quiet reign in this department. It will be his purpose to preserve this condition of things. As a means to this greatend, he recards the maintenance of the civil ties in the faithful execution of the laws as the

great efficient under existing circumstances "In war it is indispensable to repel force by force, and overthrow and destroy opposition to lawful authority. But when insurrectionary force has been overthrown and peace established, and the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties, the inilitary power should cease to lead, and the civil administration resume

its natural and rightful dominion. While the General thus indicates his purpose to respect the liberties of the people, he wishes all to un-derstand that armed insurrection or foreible resistance to the law will be instantly suppressed by arms."

These wise and statesmanlike sentiments were well calculated to bring about prompt reconciliation. While he encouraged on the one hand with patriotic persuasion, he gave notice on the other that "forcible resistance to the law would be instantly suppressed by arms."

This practical peace policy did not suit the Republican managers, who had other views of government, and believed in the rule of the swords Consequently, Gen. GAR-FIELD, then Chairman of the Military Affairs in the House of Representatives, was chosen as the party instrument to emphasize resentment. The Congressional Globe of Jan. 13, 1868, page 489, reports at follows: "Mr. Garriers-I ask unanimous consent to offer for consideration and action a tall to reduce and improve the military establishment by discharging one Major-Ger

The bill provided that the army of the United States should be reduced by discharging from military service the Majorcommissioned July 26, 1866, and the bill was directed against him.

"Mr. Garries .- I hope the bill will be allowed to come in, and then we can act on it in the morning. "Mr. Bandatt-I object."

Mr. Garfield moved to suspend the rules Mr. Brooks demanded the year and nays. Mr. RANDALL moved that the House adjourn, and demanded the yeas and nays. The yeas and navs were ordered.

"Mr. RANDALL-I move that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourns to meet on Wednesday next, and I de mand the year and nays. You cannot rush this through

"Mr. Ganguan-I am not trying to. I withdraw my motion, and give notice I will bring it up the first thing on Monday next." But for the timely and resolute opposi

tion of Mr. RANDALL, the bill would have been driven through that night. Great indignation was excited by this partisan movement to dismiss Gen. HANCOCK, for no cause but the upright discharge of his duty. Another scheme was substituted, with the intention of accomplishing the same object in a different and less direct way. Mr. BINGHAM of Ohio, another Credit Mobilier patriot, brought in a bill conferring extraordinary powers on the General of the Army (GRANT), authorizing him to remove commanders and civil officers under the provisional governments and appoint others. This act was designed to cripple President Johnson, and to confer his constitutional functions on a subordinate. It was passed by a party vote of 124 Republicans to 45 Democrats, GARFIELD, of course, being

among the former.

The Credit Mobilier candidate was not content with a silent vote. He was the champion of the measure, and we will quote from his words in the debate:

"I will not repeat the long catalogue of obstruction which he [President Jourson] has thrown in the way by virtue of the power conferred upon him in the Reconstruction law of 1867, but I will allude to one example, where he has found in a Major-General of the army a facile instrument with which more effectually to ob struct the work of reconstruction. This case is all the more painful because an otherwise mentorious officer, who bears honorable scars earned in the battle for the Union, has been made a party to the political madnes which has so long marked the conduct of the President that the civil authority should not give way before the military. We hear him declaring that he finds nothing in the laws of Louisiana and Texas to warrant his inter-ference in the civil administration of those States. It is not for him to say which should be first, the civil or the military, in that rebel community.

Gen. GARFIELD and his associates did not want peace. They insisted that the military should be superior to the civil authority. They proposed to govern by the sword, and not by law. They passed war measures long after the rebellion had ended. And now, when half a generation has passed since LEE's surrender, they are still vehemently demanding force. They stole the Presidency by fraud, backed by the bayonet, and they believe in the power which

The people are soon to pass judgment on the career of this party and on the conduct of its chosen candidate. They mean to have a change of rulers.

The Fall Trade.

The month of August is now near its close, and we shall soon have back in town the great majority of the people who have been spending the summer in the country. The most frequented watering places will be deserted in the course of the next few weeks, and the incoming trains will be loaded with returning citizens from now until the middle of September. An increasing number of families of wealth may protract their stay in the country until the trees have shed their leaves, and in places like Lenox, for instance, the gayest and most fashion able month is undoubtedly September: but at the end of August the vacation of most people is over, and the workers of the city have all resumed their routine of labor be fore September is far advanced.

The prospects are that the trade of the autumn will be active enough to engage the energies of all our men of business, and to keep the labor market in a condition favorable to the employed. There is no longer any doubt that we shall have an unexamgenerally the yield will be up to its highest point in the past. The wheat crop will probably exceed in amount 480,000,000 bushels, and therefore our surplus for export will be about 200,000,000 bushels. How much of this surplus Europe will want at fair prices is a question now much discussed on the Corn Exchange, and it is one in which the

farmers have a very lively interest. The average European crop may not be so heavy as it was expected to be at one time, but it is hard to see how there can be any demand either at home or from abroad which will prevent unusually low prices for grain this fall. The crop of cotton also promises to exceed in total the yield for last year. The estimates of the production put it at over six million bales, which will be

by far the largest crop we have ever known. It is manifest, therefore, that the railroads will be taxed to their utmost limit to furnish transportation for the crops the coming fall and winter, and that our export trade will be on a gigantic scale. If the prices of grain are low, though the farmers may suffer, the reduced cost of bread will redound to the benefit of other classes of laborers, and the enormous bulk of the transactions will make the market exceptionally busy.

Since prices declined in the spring after the excitement and inflation of last fall, the general merchandise markets have been in a healthy and therefore hopeful condition. If this state of things continues through the year, trade will go on improving and there will be no doubt that our mercantile prosperity is on a substantial basis. That is, the normal working of the law of supply and demand will set us all right. But already there are signs of a great effort on the part of speculators to get up another excitement which would prove seriously in-

jurious to legitimate dealers. There is nothing to justify high prices All the great commodities are in full supply; and if they are kept at the prices the demand for them would naturally fix, they will be wanted in liberal measure for con sumption, and there will be a fair profit all around. But if these speculators succeed in their attempts, demand will receive a check and the inevitable reaction will set in

John Sherman Taking the Stump.

It is announced from Washington that JOHN SHERMAN is about starting on a stumping tour for the Republican ticket, and that most of the speeches he intends to deliver he has already put in print.

If Mr. SHERMAN is as useful to the country in his capacity of Secretary of the Treasury as he pretends to be, he might better be devoting himself to the duties of that office rather than writing or delivering political speeches.

It is a sad commentary on the rule laid down by Mr. HAYES that officeholders must not dabble in party matters, that everybody holding office who can make a speech must speak for Ganfield now.

Still, if Mr. SHERMAN is to take the stump, General who was the last commissioned in | it is well for him to have his speeches put in that grade before January, 1868, to take | type in advance, for if he were to get excited

effect from its passage. Gen. HANCOCK was on any occasion and blurt out his real opinion of Gen. GARFIELD, he would denounce the Republican candidate for his base betrayal of SHERMAN in the Chicago Convention and condemn him as a man unworthy of any trust.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean is at present exhorting its readers to vote for DE GOLYEB GAB-FIELD. Does the Inter-Ocean remember saying, on a June morning before the nomination anything like this:

"All dark horses are irrelevant. Ganrield may spring mentary vision. The galleries may cheer as they behold the fizz of the tenpenny rockets that indicate yearnings; but his record will be lead, and his spinal seakness a discouragement to the Republican party.

If the Inter-Ocean remembers saying this, the question arises whether it means what it says, when it advises its readers to vote for the Credit Mobilier candidate.

A week from next Monday the doors of the public schools will be thrown open, and a hundred thousand children will flock into them. How many children will be turned back into the streets this year because there is no room for them in the schools, remains to be seen. From time to time teachers and children have complained of the foul air in the school rooms. due to imperfect ventilation and to the neglect to provide a proper system of drainage. Whenever investigation has been made, these complaints have proved to be well founded. New York fathers and mothers have heard them and read of them with natural concern. They had the right to expect that during the long

ect sanitary condition. But now, within a few days of the reopening of the schools, the Superintendent is reported as saying that the repairs made and making

vacation all would be done that could be done

to put all the public school buildings into per-

are "not one-half what they ought to be!" Meanwhile, that costly sham, the so-called College of the City of New York, with its fatsalaried professors, continues to play the leech upon the public treasury.

It seems that Mr. VANDERBILT will not let his celebrated mare Maud S, trot any more at present. She is his property, and of course he has a perfect right to keep her in retirement; but it is a great disappointment to the public. Every genuine lover of the horse wants to see the gallant creature performing her wonders upon the race track, and VANDERBILT would be much better liked if he did not refuse this gratification. However, it may be prudence only. The mare is still young, and ought not to be crowded too much for two or three years yet.

"Don't think that you can carry an election by cheers alone," said Gov. ENGLISH of Connecticut on Tuesday afternoon: "wa must have votes." We commend to the serious consideration of all the HANCOCK campaigners, big and little, this wise saying of Gov. Exclish of

The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar at Chicago proves to have been no niggardly affair. The expenses of the Conclave Committee for decorations, music. printing. prizes, and pitching the camp are set down as \$65,000; the expenses of transporting and boarding the Knights and their families must have been a great deal more. Several hundred tiousand dollars were doubtless spent, in one way or another. The ancient Knights, with their vows of poverty, might not have been able on short potice to raise such a sum without plundering the infidels. But modern Kuights Templar are thriftier, and free from vows of pauperism; and instead of plundering the wicked, they submit to be plundered by Chicago innkeepers.

The promptness with which BUCHANAN, the doctor-factory man, was accused of a straw suicide is not astonishing. The Philadelphia public at once suspected that such an expert in bogus diplomas would not stick at trying a

No one familiar with Maine politics will loubt the correctness of the announcement that Mr. BLAINE is "attenuing to the details." He always does. So does that remarkable relic of prehistoric times, the Hen. HANNIBAL HAMLIN. They are both practical men, and details are their strong point. If the crop of Republican votes in Maine this fall is not satisfactory it will not be from lack of intelligent and assiduous cultivation.

The official figures show that during the year ending June 30, 1880, no fewer than pled wheat harvest this year, and of grain | 457,243 immigrants arrived in the United States. The previous year the arrivals had numbered only 177,826, thus manifesting an astonishing increase. When 1880 is ended, its record of immigration will very likely be greater than that of any other year in the his-

> The only cure for the chronic popular discontent in Ireland is justice. Whenever the English Parliament does justice to the Irish people, convalescence will be immediate and rapid. Anything short of that is mere makeshift and quackery.

It is said that King THEEBAW of Burmah has set up sixty electric lights to illuminate his palace at Mandalay. The Shah has imported four to add lustre to Persian royalty. The King of Portugal and the ex-Queen of Spain also have a few. Times have changed when the kings of the earth are thus driven to borrow a hint from the seaside hotels and the circuses to eke out their fading splendors.

An esteemed correspondent propounds to us the subjoined important question:

"Which of these two sentences is correct. 'The Court of St James,' or the Court of S. James's.' If the latter is correct, please explain how it is consistent with the rules of graining."

We answer that the only correct phrase is the Court of St. James's. This does not mean that it is a court with which St. JAMES, the apostle, has anything to do, but that it is a court held at St. James's palace, in the city of London. The grammar of the phrase is faultless.

Peruvian Women.

From the Philadelphia Times. Lima is the paradise of women. They are sailed beautiful, so they are, if you admire black eyes nd ebony tresses. They are generally occupied, but do at work, they look upon labor as degrading. They rive arry, take a cup of tea, and go to mass. Their tollet re-uires but a few moments. Their walking suits are next and pretty; in this respect they surpass us. The dress is black, and never touches the ground; there is no fussi; nor fumbling with trains. A white skirt is sometimes seen below the dress, with a deep hem and two tucks, and always white and clean. Prunella galters are gu erally worn; the hands are bare; the manta is thrown over the head, failing gracefully down almost to the bottom of the skirt. The subject of dress claims most of heir time and attention. Their ball dresses and opera and source suits are magnificent. Their boots, especiall are beautiful. No people have naturally as small feet as the Peruvians. The Peruvian-made boots are too small for foreigners. Peruvian ladies are not very intelligent as soon as they pass beyond the school-girl period they care little for books or literature. Many learn to play he piano when young, but do not care to continue when narried. They are excessively courteous in their ma ers. They are always wealthy in imagination—at least, sey never speak of poverty. They love to smoke. Al-lough handsome when young, they scarcely turn 20 when they begin to fade. One thing always lasts wit them, and that is their gait. Their movements are glid-ing and graceful, the same is true of the men.

How the Maine Law Works in Maine.

From the Comp A most trustworthy Western friend, who has been appreciate seems little from an isomice, Mr., and who is an enter rate interpret in series to tende the Mente in the Mente law? Is now working in practice in a place of that size, informed in this week find he is satisfied that there are fresh two to three bundred places in that city where intoxicating liquous are soid as spenty as in Fosion or New York. As there must be nearly or quite 20,000 limitabilitatis in Rangor, that would give an average 20,000 limitabilitatis. In mono, casy to about every curfuy, three inhabitants. In the mono case it is the first interest and class that the usual intoxicate has their dead of the consideration of the constraint when their dead of the constraint has their dead of the constraint where we bearded

Immorality in the Western Metropolis. From the Change Trabune.

The manner in which the thurs, hoodlums, thieves, and desperadors of the city are combains and abusing the police is truly wondering. THE HOLY RIBLE.

The New English Translation of the New Tes

From the Chicago Times. LONDON, July 21 .- The Queen's printer, who alone by ancient statute law is permitted o publish Bibles within the realm, has put his signature upon the last sheet proof of the new revision of the New Testament, and within a week the first shipment of the bound volumes til be made to America, Canada, Australia, and wherever the English tongue is spoken by Protestants. For many reasons that will readily occur and need not be enumerated, the new revision is an epoch in Protestantism and a red letter day in all Christian churches the world over. Its advent, looked forward to for over a decade, and the hope of thousands of Christian minds, will be a subject of absorbing interest.

The revision is catholic in its nature; cathedral in its form. It is the joint work of the new and old worlds; of all branches of the Protestant Church; of learning and piety joined hand in hand; priest and layman, prelate and scholar, working together. Its origin was in that "cradle of Anglo-Saxon Christendom, the Convocation of Canterbury, presided over by the pri-mate of England." The necessity for a revision of the present text has become imperative—how imperative elergymen and scholars alone know and for many years previously there had been careful inquiry and discussion among the bishops, clergy, and theological professors, as well as laymen, in regard to the best means by which it ought to be brought about. The plan that has been slowly maturing under the advice of the most eminent minds in this country and America was presented to the convocation May 1870, by the committee having it in charge. The plan was so well digested, so broad in its catholicity, yet so conservative in its aims, that it met with prompt approval, and the work now completing was begun without delay. The scheme could never have had any hopes of success had t been confined to the Established Church, and it therefore contemplated a union of learning and special fitness for the labor that would embrace the whole world; that would unite all English-speaking races and all denominations; that would produce a text to be accepted in all lands and among all peoples as an "authorized version" and a correct rendering of the original text so far as the original text could be agreed

text so far as the original text could be agreed upon by scholars.

The English committee appointed by the convocation comprised the venerable Archbishop French of Dublin; the bishops of Lincoin, Winchester, St. David's, Durham; Salisbury, Bath and Wells, Llandaff, Gloucester, and Bristol, and St. Andrews; the deans of Westminster, Ely, Litchfield, Rochester, Lincoln, Canterbury, and Peterborough; the archdeacors of Dublin, Canterbury, Bedford, and Maddstone; the professors of Hebriew, Greek, Arable, and special theological branches in the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, London, Giasgow, and of the Wesleyan college at Dedsbury; the Baptist colleges at London and Bristol, the Congregational college at Glasgow, and the Free Kirk (Presbyterian) colleges at Glasgow, and the Free Kirk (Presbyterian) colleges at Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh. To these were added emirent laymen adapted to the work.

The American committee was organized in 1871, chiefly from professors in the leading theological seminaries of the different denominations; the divinity schools of Harvard, Yala, Princeton, New Brunswick, Andover, Rochester, New York, Philadejonia, Trenton, Hartsey, Princeton, New Brunswick, Andover, Rochester, New York, Philadejonia, Trenton, Hartsey, Press, Press theological seminaries of the different denominations; the divinity schools of Harvard, Yala, Princeton, New Brunswick, Andover, Rochester, New York, Philadelphia, Trenton, Hartford, Alexandria, and other eitles furnishing their ablest scholars. Bishop Lee was the only cis-Atlantic Episcopalian, but such names as Woolsey, Dwight, Schaff, Conant, Dewitt, Strong, Yan Dyke, Green, Day, Acken, Osgood, Thayer, and Abbott—names familiar and revered not alone here, but in critical Holland and erudite Germany—were hailed as an earnest of the hearty acceptance of the scheme by all American denominations, and also their intention to fully deserve half the credit of the work, if not more

intention to fully deserve half the credit of the work, if not morra.

In addition to these committees, Fischendorf, Kennen, Ewald, and nearly a hundred other eminent Bible scholars of the Continent finciuding several Catholic prelatest placed their special knowledge, their time, and their manuscript treasures at the disposal of the committee, and, as corresponding members, have rendered assistance of the very highest value.

The principles of the revision were markedly conservative. "As few alterations in the
present text as faithfulness to the original
would permit "was the first and great commandment; but it was understood that "faithfulness to the original" required a great many
changes. No change was retained without a
two-thirds vote in each committee. The "original text" was selected in the same manner
from the oldest and best uncial manuscript.
In America and here, following in part the
plan of the King James translators, the committee divided, the Hebraists taking the Old
Testament, the Hellenists the New Testament.
These did not subdivide the work, however, and
each member of the New Testament Committee
became responsible for the correctness of the
entire work.

The method of labor was this. Both commit-HOW THE REVISION WAS MADE.

entire work.

The method of labor was this: Both committees took up, let us say, the first synontic. The Americans revised it. The English revised it. The work was then exchanged and each committee compared the revision with its own. Where they agreed the work was accepted. Where they disagreed the work was again gone over, explained, and exchanged, this being continued until agreement was had. There was the contract of the co

Where they disagreed the work was again gone over, explained, and exchanged, this being continued until agreement was had. There was very little disagreement, however, and the precaution provided for of final disagreement was not necessary.

The progress of the work has been kept secret by special arrar goment. Alarming reports of sweeping changes have from time to time appeared, frightening the timid and the letter-inspirationists; but nothing was given out by authority until now, when the whole work, approved unanimously by the committee, is presented to Christendom for a verdict. In considering the changes that have been made it may be proper to insistupen the fact being kept in view that no more cautious and conservative body of Caristian scholars, enjoying so wide a reputation and such high respect throughout the world, could possibly be gathered together; that no change has been made in the present English version except by a two-thirds vote in both bodies; that the doubt has always been exercised in behalf of the present version, the necessity for each change having to be proven clearly and unmistakably, and that the only danger has been from the first that the revisers would exercise undue caution and refuse to accept corrections that should be made in the interests of truth because the evidence against them lacked some technicality producing a work that the non-Christian would not and ought not to be asked to accept as a correct version of the original.

WHY THE EEVISION WAS NEEDED.

WHY THE REVISION WAS NEEDED,

sion of the original.

Why THE EDVISION WAS NEEDED.

Great as has been the bulk of information disseminated concerning the Scriptures, some facts of the first importance are little known. One of them is that there never has been a standard text. The editions printed by the Queen's printer for the Bible Society have widely varied, and since King James's day there have been many unauthorized and no authorized version strictly so called. The American Bible Society is even in worso plant, and has of late years been adhering to a text of its own after putting several in the market, while the other societies do not even adhere to one text.

The King James translators were strictly charged to follow the text of the Bishop's Bible, a revision of the Grant Bible, uself the Matthew-Tyndale Bible, without the rotes, which had its origin in an Inglish translation from the German. The previous revisors were individuals dissatisfied with the version, and their work was without ecclesinatical authority.

The present text of the English version is over three centuries old, and during that time the language has not alone taken on many new words but it has also dropped many then in use and found new meanings for old words which have lost their original significance. Let me instance a few obsolete words: "Doves thering on their breasts," instead of dramming: "The lion filled his den with ravin," instead of plander. Neither is there any draysnan, instead of unpier. "Ouches," for sockets: "clouts," for patienes: "caring," for polynging; bruit, for report; boiled, for swallow, are other examples. The changes in signification, however, are much more timportant, and lead to error, contradiction, dispute. When we read that the daughter of Herodians said, Give me, by and by in a charger, the head of John the Bautist," it is natural to think that she was in no great hurry. But three hundred years age "by and by" mentit instanting immediately forthwith and of Herodias said. "Give me, by and by in a charger, the head of John the Bantist," it is natural to think that sie was in no great hurry. But three hundred years ago by and by meant instantly, immediately, forthwith, and a "charger" was not a "war horse," but what our housewives call a dish and vours a platier. "Give me instantly in a dish the head of John the Bantist" is quite different from the old form. The "artillery so often spoken of in the Bantist" is quite different from the old form. The "artillery so often spoken of in the libits is not our artillery, but literally lows and arrows. "Go to" then meant come: "let," to indust; "careless," free Irom care; prevent," to anticipate; "admiration," wonder; botch," an ulcer: "camphire," a cypress; "botch," an ulcer: "camphire," a cypress; "word, as "alive" for "quick," They had swallowed us up alive "has a very different sense from Matthew avid as poucks, "They had swallowed us up quick." Again

MISTARES OF EARLY TRANSLATORS. The corrections necessary to bring the Eng-sh text into accord with the language of to-or, many as they are, are insignificant, how-ver, when compared with the errors of early gaussianes. Three hundred years are the cver, when compared with the errors of early translaters. These hundred years and the grammatical nueties of the Greek language were unknown and "Hebrew studies were in their infancy. Buxtorf published his little flebrew grammar while the translators were at work, and his larger one after they had finished. In many cases, so weak were they in Hebrew, her were compelled to leave Hebrew words untranslated, not knowing or being able to grees? The meaning. A familiar instance is the word Helini, which is supposed to be atroper thame, but it simply means answattly, and the phrase sons of Heins! should properly read a moverly men." Jasher' is not a proper name, but an adjective, meaning upright and the Book of Jasher' was the Book of the Upright."

The "Gammadims" (Ezek, xivii, 11) are war."

The "Gammadims" (Ezek, xivii, 11) are war."

riors; "Pannag" (v. 17) means a candy; "Sheth" means a tumuit; "Baith" an idol temple. Their wild "guesses" often show absurd blunders. The "mules" mentioned in Genesis as having been found were warm springs; "pledges" they turned into thick clay; "fleet" into both piercing and crooked; "curls" into gaileries; "leaders" into avenging; "cetriches" into owls; "goats" into satyrs; "draves" into owls; "goats" into satyrs; "draves" into inen yarn; set up" they render as cast down; and Joseph's "tunic with long sleeves they transmogrify into a "coat of many colors." Instances might be multiplied until patience was exhausted of their inneuracy. In the New Testament, they were better qualified for the work, and their errors were not so gross though equally numerous. The grammatical forms upon which so much depends, especially with catholic epistics, where there is close logic, and the place of a word in a sentence may qualify its meaning, are never considered, and they stumble through their work in a "rough and tumble" way, more like a schoolboy than a scholar.

Still more important than either the changes

boy than a scholar.

Still more important than either the changes of the language or the blunders of translators have been the corrections that have been made in the original text, by the comparison of manuscripts generally, and by the discovery of two very ancient manuscripts of the Bible in particular. A single illustration of this win suffice, Mark says that on the cross the Christ was given none mingled with myrrh; Matthew says rivegar. The harmony" that gives Him two drinks is bosh for entiferen; scholars know there is a contradiction. The natural inference is that the writers did not disagree, and that the error arose in copying. By comparing manuscripts the inference is found to be correct, the older codices agreeing upon wine. The two words in the Greek are very much alike, of the same length, and differing only in the middle letter. The most violent of atheistical shoemakers, when shown the manuscripts, would not hestiate in his acknowledgment that there was no contradiction, and that the cause of the error was to be found in the carelessness of some copyist of the Greek text of Matthew. than a scholar. till more important than either the changes

ORIGINAL TEXTS. Reverence for the Bible is modern. It is, in fact, an outcome of the Reformation. The Greek and Roman Churches respect the Bible: the Protestant reveres—sometimes worships it. In old time copies were made with eare, but not sufficient to avoid mistakes, and very few agreed. Very few agree now, except when printed from the same plates, and it is not safe to cast stones. The denunciation of those who "added to or took away" has always been confined to Scotland.

When the present translation was wade there

added to or took away
fined to Scotland.

When the present translation was made there
had been comparatively no comparison of
manuscripts for the elimination of errors;
there were very few manuscripts available; no
there were very few manuscripts available; no manuscripts for the elimination of errors; there were very few manuscripts available; no very old manuscripts were known; the inaccurate Vulgate (Latin translation) of that day was the staff upon which the forty leaned; and texts known to be corrupt had to be used for want of better. The oldest copy of a manuscript that they consulted was of the middle ages.

Within the present generation two copies of the Bible, made about 340 A. D., have been brought to light, the pages photographed, and copies distributed among scholars. These are the celebrated "Codex Sinatiteus," found by Tischendorf in a convent on Mount Sinai, and the "Codex Vaticanus," found in the Vatican library at Rome, where for centuries it had reposed unnoticed and uncared for. These two alone have been of priceless value in detecting errors of transcription and in harmonizing discordant passages satisfacorily to the skeptical as well as the credulous seeker for truth. The present version of the Bible is based upon a very few modern manuscripts, not exceeding five in number. That now before us is made from careful comparison of over twelve hundred, ninety-eight being ancient—from the fourth to the tenth century. In addition, all the quotations by the patristic and early writers have been collected, and the early translations into Syriac, Latin, Gothic, Egyptian, Celtic, Arabic, and Slavonic.

Three centuries ago the translators of King James had few aids and little material for the work. Those of Victoria have the accumulated treasure of ten thousand able workers, and storehouses filled with material. Astonish-

work. Inose of victoria have the accumulated treasure of ten thousand able workers, and storehouses filled with material. Astonish-ment must be expressed that they have found so little of vital importance to Christianity to condemn in the work of their predecessors— not that they have made ten thousand trivial and one thousand important changes in the New Testament.

THE TWO VERSIONS COMPARED.

The translation of King James was more a new revision than the ordered translation; the revision of Victoria is more a new translation than the ordered revision. In each case the exigencies of the labor compelled a departure from and compromise with the instructions. In the latter case there is less reason than in the former, but after the first excitement dies away it will not be regretted.

The new revision of the New Testament issued from the University press will at first shock the Protestant world. It is not recognizable as a Bible. The chapters and verses are gone; the running head lines are gone; verses are missing, changed, pared; familiar texts THE TWO VERSIONS COMPARED.

are missing changed, pared; familiar texts
that have become graven on the minds of
church people for generations have disappeared, and in their place are words foreign to the
eye and strange to the ear. Verbai and grammatical changes may be counted by the tens of
thousands ages.

The first general idea that will strike the The first general idea that will strike the scholar, however, is the delightful faithfulness with which the Greek text has been reproduced for the English reader. The narrative is unbroken by disfigurement of chapter and verse, but the capitals, punctuation, and paragraphs lacking in the original are, of course, supplied, and, for convenience of reference to the present version, the present divisions are marked parenthetically. The misleading headlines disappear fluid without a size of the convenience of the course, and the convenience of the course, supplied, and, for convenience of reference to the present divisions are marked parenthetically. pear finally, without a sign to denote their im

proper intrusion.

The effect is striking, and a marked improvement. The sequence of the gospei narratives, the logic of St. Paul, take on a new appearance ment in grammatical construction of the text, although in a first reading it is difficult to distinguish how much is owing to the one and how much to the other.

Take this illustration (Heb. iv., 6-7), which is a fair example of this point:

a fair example of this point:

6. Seeing liberelore it remains that some one must imained that some enter therein, and they to whom it was first preached intrivent and they who for whom it was first preached intrivent and they who for whom it was first preached intrivent and they who for whom it was first preached intrivent and they who for whom it was first preached intrivent and it was a constant and the control of the case of disabetilence, he can fixed a certain day, saying to be independent of the case of disabetilence, he can fixed a certain day, atter so long a alterward in David inshibition; as it is said, fields, it been said before it folds, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts.

OMISSIONS FROM THE TEXT. OMISSIONS FROM THE TEXT,

The fourth gospel suffers most at the hands of the revisers, the synoptics less even than the Rovelation, and the catholic Epistles least of ail. The longest excision is from the fifty-thirri verse of the seventh chapter to the clevesth verse of the next inclusive. The passage is that of the woman taken in adultery, as follows:

52 And every man went anto his own house.

CHAPTER VIII

CHAPTER VIII.

Of the Adultonian Woman.

1. Jesus went unto the Mount of Olives.
2. And early in the morning he came again into the temple, and all the people vame unto him; and he sat down and taught them.
3. And the scribes and Pharisees brought unto him a woman taken in adultery; and when they had set her in the unide. the minist,
4. They say unto him, Master, this woman was taken in additory, in the very act.

2. Now Moses in the law commanded us, that such should be stoned; but what sayest those?

3. This they said, tempting him, that they much have to accuse him. But Josus should drawn, and with his finger wrote on the ground, as though a heard them set.

7. So when they continued asking him, he litted up himself and said unto them, He that is without sin among you, let him first varia stone at her.

8. And again he stooped down and wrote on the ground. ground.

9. And they which heard a, being convicted by their one conscience, went out one by one, beginning at the eighest, see into the last, and deems was left slone, and the woman standing in the mode.

10. When Jesus had inted up linned?, and saw none but the woman, he said thin her, Woman, where are those thing are user? Hath no manceode and thee?

11. See and, Sorian, hard, And Jesus and unto her, Seither do I condomn thee we, and sin no more.

The following verse (12), in which Jesus de-clares Himself the light of the world, is joined upon and is a reply to the seeff of the Pharti-sees in the preceding chapter, that out of Gail-iee ariseth no prophet.

The next deletion of importance is the an-gelic coloring of the description of the pool of Bethsean, in the fifth chapter. The following passage is omitted by the revisers:

3. * * Waiting for the moving of the water.
4. For an angel went down at a certain season unto the pool, and fromhied the water whosever then first after the troubling of the water stepped in was made whole of winthewere disease he had.

The famous text of the three Heavenly Witnesses (I. John v. 7-8) is, of course, thrown out, the following words being expunged:

7. * * In heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy short and these three are one.

8. And there are three that bear witness in earth * * *

has ears to hear, let him hear. "from Mark vii., 10. Some of the happiest changes are of a single word, as alive for "quick." They had swallowed us up alive has a very different sense than "swallowed us up quick." Again. "He that is washed needeth not save to wash his feet," becomes much more simple when rendered. He that has taken a bath needeth not save to wash his feet. "Darkness over all the earth," and "over all the land." (Taketine) are very different things, In over) change the revisers lessen the strain upon faith.

THE ORAMMATICAL CHANGES

posing that godliness were gain." instead of gain is godliness." The Word became (instead of was made) flesh." Born of a woman." For we saw his star," not "have seen." It. Such changes as these are to be found in every verse, and it will not require a very careful reading of either of the gospels to see how many changes have been made that do not change the spirit, yet add to its clearness and force as well as accuracy.

WILL THE NEW REVISION BE PIRATED?

A very interesting question comes up in connection with the new revision. The members of the committee have given their time and their labor. Their expenses have been defrayed by the Queen's printer, who happens to be Macmillan of the well-known publishing firm. He has spent over \$100,000, purely as a business speculation, and now wishes to get his money back as soon as possible. As I have remarked before, he is safe from competition in this country, for any other person caught printing a Bible will be severely punished. That profit and prerogative of his office is strictly kept and maintained; so strictly that the Bible Society must buy and distribute whintever books he chooses to furnish, or none at all. In American there is apparently an excellent market. The American Bible Society hus pledged that its constitution enforces, and the Baptist Society has furnished assurances that it certainly will not "pirate the Holy Scriptures." The American revisers could probably copyright their share of the work, but the expression of one: "It does not appear to me seemly, for the sake of pecuniary profit, to deprive all persons save one of the right of publishing Bibles, when we are working with all our minds to bring it into general use," probably expresses the sense of a majority. There is an enormous fortune in it, without having to wait for it. An enterprising American publisher who would get out immediately a cheep piratical edition of the New Testament could easily sell two million copies in a year.

A RELIC OF THE WAR. WILL THE NEW REVISION BE PIRATED ?

A RELIC OF THE WAR.

The Button that was Shot from Gen. Has cock's Coat at Gettysburg.

From the Little Rich Gazette. Yesterday a well dressed man-but this is not a fashion article; what's the use in describing a man's dress? Anyway, the man entere a store, and taking a brass button from hipocket he handed it to a bystander, and re-

pocket he handed it to a bystander, the was marked:

"Kather a valuable relic. This button was shot from Gen. Hancock's coat at the battle of Gettysburg. My father was on Hancock's staff, and picked up the button when it fell from the General's coat."

"I should think that it was valuable," said the man, examining it. "From Hancock's coat? Well, I declare. What'll you take for it? Excuse me, sir. I should not have asked such a silly question."

Excuse me, sir. I should not have asked such a silly question."

"No offence, sir. I wouldn't sell the relic, of course, as it is bound to me by more than one tie. My father is dead," and the man looked away while the other party turned and made a foreign remark to a boy that stood by the counter lazily turning the leaves of a lot of sheet music. "No, I wouldn't sell it." continued the man, "but as I am in strained circumstances, I am going to the pawn shop and pawn it."

"Don't do that. Let me take it."

"Well, loan me \$5."

The money was handed over, and after the

"Well, loan me \$5."

The money was handed over, and after the relic man had carefully taken down the address of the capitalist he walked out. About five minutes afterward the clerk in a neighboring store entered and exclaimed: "See here, feilers: I reckon I've got the boss relic—a button shot from Gen. Hancock's coat at the battle of Gettyeburg." He then unwrapped a lot of oil paper from around a brass button.

"Where did you get it?" asked the man who had a similar curtosity.

"Where did you get it?" asked the man who had a similar curiosity.

"I got it from a man whose father picked it up just after a bullet had clipped it from Hancock's coat. The poor fellow had started to the pawn shop. I let him have \$10 on it."

"What, ho! boss," exclaimed another man, entering the store and holding up a brass button. Here's a relic for you. Shot from Gen. Hancock's coat during the—"

"Say, there," said a man looking through the doorway, "do you fellers want to see a relic of the into war, shot—"

"I've got one that'll beat it," said a man, stooping and fumbling in his vest pocket.

"Hole on dar," said a colored man. "Lem me show yer de boss curyasity. Hit's a button got offen..."

"Leas look for that feller," said the first vic-tim. "Why, bust my buttons, somebody must have drawn on Hancock with a double-barrel shotgun."

The party went out, and the only information learned of him was that he had just cut the learned of him was that he had just cut the buttons from an old army coat and started for the next town.

AGAINST THE CREDIT MOBILIER MAN. A Hancock Pole and a Hancock Rooster

Garfield's Birthpince. Solon, O., Aug. 23 .- From reports in Republican newspapers many persons are led to believe that the voters living in the section of country where Garfield was born and brought up are unanimous in favor of his election. Nothing could be further from the truth. They are too well acquainted with his past record. The Democrats and anti-Garfield Republicans have raised one of the finest hickory poles in the Stats. It is 130 feet high, and is surmounted by a beautiful game fowl perched on a hand. It towers above the homes of two of Garfield's brothers-in-law. The Democrats of Solon in-creased their vote between 1861 and 1879 up-ward of ninety votes.

ward of ninety votes.

The pole was raised on the 21st inst. Notwithstanding a short notice delegations from
adjoining towns, headed by bands of music and
appropriate banners, arrived at an early hour.
Our publics quare and sidewalks were thronged.
At 1 o'clock P. M. the signal was given, and the
pole was raised without accident or delay. Two
fine banners were run up to the masthead, one
bearing the names of Hancock and English
Able and appropriate speeches were delivered. Able and appropriate speeches were delivered by the Hon. John W. Heisler, J. Blandon, Esq., of Cieveland, O., and others.

Breathing Through the Ear.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The arber of Mystic can very well breathe and puff tobacco moke through his ear, if there is a hole in the tympanic membrane which admits the air inward and outward.

The external auditory canal is separated from the socalled middle ear only by the tympanic membrane; and called middle ear only by the tympanic membrane; an the middle ear is connected with the back of the most interview by means of the Eustachian tube. Now, if the tympanic membrane is dedicional from the first preferate type an absence of the property and the first property and before a first property and the lungs is an easy matter. There is no different from the lungs is an easy matter. There is no different property and a hole in his tympanic ment the barber of Mystic as hole in his tympanic ment action to flow on the earliest action of the second and the stripe of the property of the first property of the f

Worse than Bull Fighting-An Opportunity

for Mr. Henry Bergh. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Spring salves and lambs are frequently shipped from this railventy-four hours without food or water. A buyer has iation.

Ig should be done. I appeal to The Sus, because the thines for all animal kind as well as all will you do something, or inform me what!

Will you do something, or inform me what!

Frank C. CLARK!

CULLER, Cortland County, Aug. 21. A Sad Case.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please in-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: Frense in-form a reader what is the best means to keep the hair on the head down smooth. I have tried several remedies without avail, and have cut it off several times in dis-gust. I brash and count it in the morning, and when I teach my employment it stands right up like partugine quile. It you would give an answer through the columns of your paper you would oblige me.

U. A. II.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Everything is all ready for the killing off of two-thirds of the American people. I know whereof I write. I can post at the Government must pay for the knowledge, es our family \$80,000 for Bunker Hill business, they see fit to pay that I am ready to onen a new ot.

Atams, Tex., Aug. 16. Say, Garfield, is it Thon !

Blest is the man who does not bear The brand of trans upon his brow, And who to innucence can awear— Say, Garpeld, is it thou?

Blest is the mangold cannot turn, And he who keeps his every yow; That man his country's love shall earn-Say, Garfield, is it then? Blest is the man to henor true,

To barter with a thieving crew-Say, Garneld, is it thou? Blest is the man whose every deed The strictest conscience can avow; Who hath of subtrringe no need-Ray, Garfield, is it thou?

Whom honesty will not allow

Whom they'll elect, no matter how Fraud may oppose a ruling fust-Garfield, is that man thou? Unblest the man who, dead to shame,

Blest is the man the people trust:

a Zuilty deeds can disavow And taugh at his dishonered name-Carffeld, that man is thou Thrice blest is he, free from these sins,

Who stands before the country now,

The man whose ticket surely wins,

O, Hancock, It is thou!

-Miss Vanzandt is eigaged for September sing Memos in Dennistk at 100 per even -A murder trial at Lebanon, Ohio, was

seld in a public hall instead o the court house, in order modate the apectator -Bendigo, whose deth is reported, was

one of the last of the old-tire boxers of England. He won the pugilistic champions p twice. -"Come home druk, will you?" said Ben Lucas to his intoxicated ather at Welles, O. "Pil give you a lesson;" and killedjim with one blow.

-Jean Luie, who wasconvicted of perjury at the trial of the Tichborneglaiment, and sentenced t seven years' penal servitude as completed his term. -A man, who refused to explain his motive, threw two rotten eggs from the gallery of the Wal-nut Street Theatre, Philadelpia, at an actress who was

-Look out for a cergyman of medium size, fair complexion, smootface, very light moustache, and about 36 years old. He ithe Rev. C. L. Crowther, a

swindling tagitive from Finisy, Ohlo. -In addition to the first prize of the Paris Conservatory having tien awarded Miss Griswold of this city for singing, anoter American, Miss Hark-ness, has been singled out to her violin playing.

-Rear-Admiral Heavy Carr Glyn, C. B., whom the late Adelaids Neilson is said to have be queathed the most of her precity, used to be the Prince of Wales's close friend. He i the brother of Lord Wol-verton and the son of Georg Carr Glyn, a London banker. -Intelligence come from Rome of the ormation of a new association for collecting money for he necessities of the Pop, entitled "The Universa mion for Daily Tribute ; the Supreme Pontiff," the

daily tribute demanded fam all Catholics being one centime, or six sons for the north of thirty days. -It is calculated that the ten million barrels of beer reported by theBrewers' Congress as having been sold last year wouldhave filled a canal five feet deep and twenty-one feetwide, extending from New York to Philadelphia, and that it would take a pump throwing thirty gallons a minute twenty-one years to pump it dry.

-Cora L. V. Richmond, the spiritual clairoyant, explains that the sirit after death is not clothed in external garments, fashined as earthly garments are but affectionate friends, strits who are in sympathy, gather around and adjustine raiment. Garments are roven of atmospheric conitions and spiritual substance urrounding the individua

-George Wegner of Beauport, Me., had for twenty years been tortred by rhoumatism. He said that if, on arriving at the igo of 75, his suffering did not ease, he would commit sucide. He did not believe that God would punish him forsetting a limit for nationt on durance. The seventy-fifs hirthday brought no relief, and he kept his word by downing himself. -Duke Ernest of have Coburg Gotha, eldbrother of the late Prime Albert of England, is an ac-

complished musician and composer, whose operas have been well received in Landon, Paris, Milan, and else where in Europe. All hiservants are musicians. His valet is a good violinist, aid often accompanies the Duke as he lies in bed in the mening playing upon the flute. The Duke frequently lead at private concerts in which his servants are the perfermers. -It is now believed that Col. Gordon did not throw up the postof secretary to the Vicercy of India to act as peacemaer between Pekin and St. Pe-tersburg, but to take colef command of the Chinese

forces. The story goes that the Chiness Ambassador as London, by order of his moerial master, applied to the British Government for he services of one of its most capable Generals, and the Government, while declining to sanction such an arrangement, had a hint conveyed to Col. Gordon which caused him to start for Pokin.

Tennyson attained his 71st birthday on Aug. 6. A few of the intinate friends the lanreate allows himself, including Browning, Matthew Arnold, and James R. Lowell, called on himst his London residence in King

street, Mayfair. Browning recited a congratulatory ode. An incident of the day was the receipt of a lelegram from Victor Hugo, consisting of thirty words divided into four pigrams, the substanceof which was that great poets ived forever, that Tennyon was the next greatest poet to Hugo, and that Tennyon therefore was booked through to immortality. -A new fashion burnal has been started Paris. The Belgian panter of boudgirs and their beauteons occupants. Alfred Revens, will depict the fashions, which it is expected will astonish the most skilful Pa risian costumers. The equally renowned painters, Carolus Durand, Helibuth, and Lawdry, are his colleagues; the nexhaustible M. Grevinwill lend the aid of his pencil-

Mine. Lemaire will have full scope for the display of her graphic taste, and a history of fashion through the

ages, which will be undertaken by Henri Meithac, has tu first chapter adorned with a drawing of Eve by the cele. brated painter of classic idyls, Hen--The Rev. Moses Harris was the Moody of a colored camp meeting at Bherwood, Ohio, and his pretty yellow wife was his Sankey. In the midst of one of his fervid exhortations a tall, gaunt black woman press ed her way through the crowd toward him. He stagger ed into the arms of the mulatto Mrs. Harris, and a mo-ment later hurried with her beyond the enclosure. The advancing woman shouted, "Stop dem yer niggers" Dar's my husman, fo' heaven. Yo', Moses, come back thicket at a station five miles west of the camp, to which point they had waiked through the woods, and

took a westward train -Modjeska, the actress, does not advera pet of fashion there. The Hon, Lewis Wingfield is rewriting for her the last act of an adaptation of " Marie Stuart." The story runs that at the time of the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, Sir Richard Wingfield, a cousin of Lord Burleigh, was appointed by that states man to watch the proceedings and report upon them to Queen Elizaboth. His report, which has recently been discovered in the library of Sir John Sebright, casts a new light upon the execution, and has supplied details of which dramatic use is now being made. Modjeska

says that she dislikes America and Americans. -Theatrical business throughout the country shows signs of revival. Only three stationary companies will be maintained outside of this city. The travelling organizations of the semi-variety type will be very numerous, and not half of them can last. Lotta. Ada Cavendish, Mary Anderson, Maggie Mitchell, and Clara Morris will play engagements in the larger cities, without adding any new pieces to their repertoires. Fanny Davenport will use "An American Girl," by Anna Dickinson. Boucleault will probably stay in Lon-don. Sothern is not likely to be able to act, even if he recovers at all. Lawrence Harrett may bring out a new play by Howells. Tours will be made by John T. Ray mond, Bernard Macaniey, Robson and Crane, Chantrau, John McCullough, and Joseph K. Emmet, in their familiar parts. Frank Mayo will appear in "The Virginian Joseph Jefferson will drop "Rip Van Winkla" and act

-The Drum Major, as described by a Chicago Tribuse reporter. His feet rose and fell with the regularity of quarta-crustors; his bearshin was as tow ering and fluffy as a car's tail in spring time. His gaunt ieted lett hand was gloed to his hip, and his gauntleted right hand to his staff sawing right and left for dear lite. Then he reached the second line of review and prepared to sainte. First be raised the staff shoulder high and woldbled it four times like the waiking beam of an engine. Then he reversed it and gave one gilderfluke to the right and two flabdabs to the left, twirled the knob seven times hung the slaff twenty feet in mir, and made a motion as if he were going to turn a triple somerset before it came down again. Instead of this, however, he caught it delt ly, tucked it under his right arm, shot out his left horizon fally, crooked his elbow and laid the back of his hand or his brow. And he did all this with such skill, rapelity, Jimmy! Myeye! don't he look like a blied lobster nor nothin't' !

-The Duke of Norfolk is the ranking duke of all England, excepting only royal dukes, such as Alfred, Duke of Edinburgo, and the Duke of Connaught. He is the Hereditary Earl Marshal of England, Chief Butler of England, an Earl of Arundel, the thirty-sixth in line, and as Duke of Norfolk the fifteenth in generation or succession. A recent visitor to Arundel, the seat of the Duke, writes as follows: "You can realize the remoteness of a man clearly descended through thirty-six blacts by remembering that if Columbus, the discoverer of America, but posterity how bying they would be only in the eleventh or twelfth generation. Here is the thirty-sixth flast of Avundel, and some of the walls standing here made shelter for Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings of England. This present man's ancestor Roger Montgomery, a knight, came over from France with the freehouting army of William the Bastard, and was given Arundel caridom, with three lordships, ten hundreds, eighteen parks, twenty five manors, &c., amounting to 58,000 acres. The hear of all this robbory is now a young fellow, 33 years old, named Henry Fitzalan Howard, his family name is Saxon. The Dukes or Norfelk, named Howard, married the Norman Arun bel family, named Fitz Alan, to get these great estates So here is a young follow of no character, talent, or pur-pose in life, owing over SO, OND acres of land. The table to it was in highway robbery and purey. His income is asid by printent critica to be \$2.00,000 a year. He is 33 years old, his wife is 20, and their baby not over a year."

A WISE PROVISION OF NATURE,

The said that thirty inches span-The average woman's waist; And just so long the arm of man; So, when us snugly placed Around the damsel whom one treasures, There is conformity of measures.

How admirable are thy works, For, spite of all thy kinks and quirks, And various dunigs queer,

Theu mouldest waists of proper bias.

While arms to fit thou dost supply us